doing in Gern at prices 366d. 9 quarter below the ferrisk. Messar Richardson, Spenice & Co. quote as followed the Ferrisk. Messar Richardson, Spenice & Co. quote as followed the Ferrisk. Messar Richardson, 21.6233; Raitized Western Canal Flour. 31.6233; Western Ender & Messar Richardson, Messar Richardson, Messar Richardson, Messar Richardson, Messar Richardson, Messar Richardson, Prov. Missar Messar Richardson, Prov. Messar Richardson, Prov. Messar Richardson, Mes

LONDON MARKETS — Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. quote Breadstuffs semerally dull, but prices unchanged, quote Breadstuffs semerally dull, but prices unchanged. White Whest. 63/266; red do., 61/2646. From 30/26. From 30/26. From 30/26. From 30/26. From 30/26. State of Conditions and Superior and Mogadore at £37. Lineard Off. firm at 50/9 on the spot, and Mogadore at £37. Lineard Off. firm at 50/9 on the spot, and Mogadore at £37. Lineard Off. firm at 50/9 on the spot, and the spot and the spot of t

United States Sixes of '07 and '08
Massachusetts Fives
Pennsylvania Fives
Pennsylvania Bonda, 1877.
Maryland Fives.
Virgina Five & Cent Bonds
Virgina Fixe & Cent Bonds
Virgina Fixes
Erie Railroad Third Mtge.
Erie Railroad Convertibles
New York Contral Sixes.
Pennsylvania Central ist Mort
Illinois Central Sevens of 1980. New York Courtal dixes
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mort
Pennsylvania

Mesers Stanton, Hill, Pick, Dickson, Hecksletter, Burton Ivans, Russell, Davies, Lacy, Zollikofer, Hendorson, Berkel tilling, Bigelow, McKean, Heilbronn, Brown, Page, Nicol canton, Carpry, Forster, Maguire, Mahony, Johnson, Bright chaline and Marius.

FIRE AT PITTSBURGIT. PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The Morning Post office was putially destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is covered by insurance.

MEXICAN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

An immense mass of Southern mail matter has been received, including New-Orleans dates to 21st inst.

The latest Mexican dates are to the 7th. The political news is unimportant.

Three millions of dollars had been received at Vera Cruz from the interior, and \$1,800,000 of Mexican coin shipped on the British mail steamship.

PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

A fire commenced last night in property owned by the city on Chestnut street, above Third street, which consumed three upper stories owned by Duborge & Carrow, jewelers; John N. Harper, importer of watches; and E. Gaskill, bookbunder. The stores below were occupied by T. B. Peterson and by Goodyer's India-Rubber establishment, and both were demaged by water.

year's India-Rubber establishment, and both were damaged by water.

Duborge & Co.'s stock amounted to \$100,000, and was mostly in safes, and Harper's stock to \$35,000, and is insured for \$10,000. The fire threatened to extend to The Bulletin building, the rear of which reaches the other block, but the firemen arrested its

gered.

The Ledger, Bulletin and Pennsylvanian press
rooms are flooded with water in consequence of the
fire, causing a delay in publication this morning.
Among the sufferers is Mr. Sicklet, whose printing of
fice is entirely destroyed. His loss is \$12,000, with
only a trifling insurance.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER TELEGRAPH. LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.
The St. Louis and Mi-souri River Telegraph line as far as Jefferson City went into operation to-day. It will be extended to Brownsville, and thence to the frontier, as fact as it can be built.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER TEXAS.

The steamer Texas sailed this morning for San Juan fe Nicaragua, and took out 400 recruits and a great quantity of arms and ammunition for Walker.

Striger, the bank robber, was arrested to day at the mouth of the river.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

A young man remed Kidd, a bookkeper in the Citizens Deposit Bank, the son of a late well-known druggist in Pittsburgh, was found dead this morning on the ice at the St. Clair-street bridge, with a deep cut in his forehead. It is supposed that he jumped or fell over the bridge at about 4 o'clock this morning.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Bostos, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

Bolow, ship Sheffield, from New Orleans. On Jsa.

17, in lat 83 deg. 34 min., lon. 74 deg. 30 min., fell in with schooner Relief of Machias, from Alexandria for Providence, R. I., in a sinking condition. Took off her crew and brought them to this port. Jan. 21, fell in with a vessel on tire, in lat. 38 deg. 15 min., lon. 22 deg. 10 min.

deg 10 min.
Could not accertain her name nor see any one on board, as it was in the night. A bark had just left her. Suppose they took off the crew. There were no masts standing.

Jan. 26, in lat. 39 48, lon. 70 35, fell in with brig

Matilda, of Tremont, from Havann for Pertland: re-ported 40 days out. Suchad lost overboard the first mate, and one or two other men were sick. Supplied

mate, and one or two other men were sick. Supplied her with provisions.

Stonington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The bank Dency, Averill, from Hayri for Boston, previously reported ashere on Block Island, has arrived here for repairs. She took, in Ion. 70 deg. 30 min., lat. 33 deg. 34 min., the captain and crew of the brig Nisgara from Baltimore for New-York, abandoned at sea with a cargo of coal.

Baltimors, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The steamship Amazon, from Philadelphia for Savannsh, is ashore at Lyndhaven Inlet. The captain has arrived at Norfolk to get assistance.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The schooner C. Mathews, of Searsport, Warren, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, put into Newport on Wednesday, with the loss of her fors-topgallant mast, sail, and other damage.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The schooner Barbara Ann. of Boston, was totally wrecked in Sheetharbor on the 19th inst. The crew were saved, but were badly frost-bitten.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1857.

Mr. BROOKS Favorably, in relation to salaries of roton Aqueence Beard.

Mr. RAMSEY To amend the charter of the New-

York at d Eric Railroad Company, favorably.

Mr KELLY-Favorably, to increase the salary of the Bank Superintendent.

Mr. NOXON-Enlarging the powers and duties of

Notaries Public—favorably,
Mr. SPENCER—By bill, providing for payment of
per diem, &c., of Thomas J. Barr, contestant of Daniel
E. Sickles for scat from Hild Scuatorial District.

Moved forward.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

Mr. SPENCER also submitted a lengthy Report from the Select Committee to examine the affairs of Trinity Church, New-York. The following is a synop-

The Report embedies the 'estimony of thirty or forty

witterses, among whom were Assistant Minister, Ves-tramen and the Controller of Trinity Church, as well as other clargymen and laymon of the highest standing

arrorg the Episcopalians.

The Report first exposes the errors emissions and misropresentations of the "Communication" presented by Trimity last year. The list of corporators of the

perish seems to have been studiously concealed from all eyes but these of the Rector and Controller. A all eyes but these of the Rector and Continuer at transcript of the names was a length, however, given by the Controller to the Committee; but is found to contain the names of persons one nave long since re-moved from the city, or hard seen dead for year. The state ment of the Corporation that Trinity Chapel was built mulaiy

by Trinity. Since many are the first state of the burial plots in a proper state has given no land at all, except five burial plots in a proper state of encouraging the independence of other parishes, and of encouraging the has shared her who miles a sate.

the work for her at their own expenser, and that Trinity thus actually prevented the growth which she had pledged herself to promote.

In carrying cut this policy, it was shown that no less than 1,6% lots have been sold—more than half the original property; yet the rapid rise in real estate has made the aggregate value of the rasidue to increase continually, instead of being. The ken down," It thus appeared that only those sections of the law of 1814 were put in new which gave the Corporation power to defeat the provisions contained in the remainder. All the rest of the law had long since become a dead letter.

It was shown, moreover, that the business of the Vestry is conducted in a very curious way. Few of them seem really to know anything about the Corporation shairs, except the members of the Standing Committee, to whom everything is referred. No atomal statement of their affairs is printed, nor is there even by stated examination of all the books.

The Committee pointed out the singular fact that Trinity, though owing her exclusive control of the property to the law of 1814, yet seems to ignore its existence alloyedher, never referring to it in any way. They also remark pointedly upon the singular protest made by Trinity, at first, against any power in the Senate to inquire into the affairs of the Corporation—a protest made of late, however, to be suddenly dropped.

The Committee concluded their report by stating that they found no desire among the Ppiscopalists in the city to stop or withhold the grants made by Trinity to Episcopal churches in the other parts of the State, but only a regret that more was not done by that Gorporation both for the country and the city, instead of holding the estate in mass, for steady accumulation.

This important Report was signed by all the members of the Committee, viz.: Senators Spencer, Noxon and Ramsey.

Also, in the matter of Trinity Church, reporting the

This important keport was signed by an the members of the Committee, viz.: Senators Spencer, Noxon and Ramsey.

Also, in the matter of Trimity Church, reporting the testimony, documents, &c., without expressing any opinion as to the course the Legislature should pursue.

Mr. BROOKS moved the recommitment of the report to the Select Committee, with power to report a bill if they may deem it advisable.

Mr. NOXON stated that, in the examination the Committee made in New-York, the Corporation of Trimity Church was not represented by way of evidence. The Committee supposed that Corporation and the same rights in this respect as other puries. It was now understeed that the Corporation of Trimity Church desired to present evidence.

Mr. SPENCER, in reply to inquiries, stated that hefore the meeting of the Committee is New-York, a circular was addressed to the Corporation of the Church, at nouncing the readiness of the Committee to receive testimony. An officer of the Church appeared before the Committee and presented a statement embracing replies to many interrogatories of the Commit before the Committee and presented a statement em-bracing replies to many interrogatories of the Commit-tee, and much more. The circular was read by Mr. Spencer. Further time had been asked, and the report had been delayed, but nothing further had been re-ceived. A letter was received.

ceived. A letter was received from the Corporation announcing their rendiness to farnish the Committee all evidence they might desire; the reply of the Committee received no further reply until December, when the supplemental report was made.

Mr. NOXON further stated that it was the intention of the Committee to have Trinity Church before them and receive all statements the Corporation might desire. He hoped the resolution would not confine the Committee to making a report upon the facts now before them.

ore them.
Mr. BROOKS'S motion was adopted - that the Com-Mr. BROOKS'S motion was adopted—that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

A report was received from the Inspectors of State Prisons, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, relative to insubordination at any of the State Prisons. [They report the fact relative to the outbreak at the Auburn Prison, and state that the affair is now undergoing investigation.] Ordered printed and referred to Prison Committee.

THE INTERNATE ASYLUM.

The Senate having adopted a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of money subscribed to this project, the amount paid in, &c., a report, dated Brooklyn. Jan. 26, was received from the Directors to the effect that the whole amount subscribed is \$31,120, while the total amount paid in up to date is only \$650. Paid out: Traveling expenses, \$780; printing and paper, \$405; to Tabernacle meeting, \$60; advertising, \$10. Total, \$1,270.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK. Mr. BROOKS gave notice of his intention to intro-duce the following entitled bills: To establish Port regulations for the Port of New-

York.
For the appointment of Port Commissioners for the
Port of New York, and to define their duties.
Relative to the Rates of Wharfage at the Port of New York. FERNANDO WOOD WANTS THE NEW YORK CHARTER

The Mayer, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York memorialized the Senate as follows this morning: That the practical workings of tacic present Charter has disclosed certain resided defects. The Board of Councilium, as new constituted, is unwisely, and its members unnecessarily

losed certain resical defects. The Board of Councilmen, as ow constituted, is unwickly, and its members unnecessarily illipurously numerous.

The Common Council itself is deficient in certain powers estantial to the proper conduct of the vast amount of legislation which the growing necessities of the city occasion.

The chief executive officer of the city occasion. The chief executive officer of the city government requires uncrease of power to be concentrated in his hands, to meet the sponsibilities which naturally fail upon him in preserving cool order among the inhabitants of the city and efficiency and neighbor of the city and efficiency and neighbor of the departments. That the present irreposibility of the departments occasions inhequility and compition in their executive action; that ordain inflexible rules, melatic to the execution of confinence on the part of the open of the content of confinence on the part of the open of the content of confinence on the part of the open of the content of confinence on the part of the open of the content of confinence on the content of the c option in their executive whom that certain inflexible rules relation to the execution of contracts on the part of the correction require relaxation; that grave doubts exist as to the ability of certain portions of the Chatters under which the tity Government is at present administered became their inding obligation was made the Legislature to depend upon an explance by the people. These, and other civils are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature by FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill, which is an amendment to the set of 1854, relative to the breed of horses, and prehibits the "racing of horses or other animals" on Long Island, for any bet or wager."

ob Long Island, for any bet or wager."

AMENDING THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PATERSON introduced a bill which provides that whenever in the opinion of any Justice of the Supreme Court or County Judge, more than 36 jurors shall be required to attend any Circuit Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of General Sessions, he may, by an order under his hand, direct such additional number of jurors as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding 24, to be crown.

METUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill which provides that no nemit of any Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized under the laws of this State shall be allowed to vote by prexy for a Director of any such Company, except such member of members thereof as may reside in say other county than the one in which the office of

n sty other county than the one in which the office of the Con pany is located.

the Company is located.

INFRANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill amending the In-

This bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole at 12 o'clock to-day. It was debated until 2 p. m., when a recess until 4 o'clock was ordered.

THIND READING OF BILLS.

The following passed, unless otherwise noticed:
To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money.
To provide a more certain carvass and estimate of votes in New York and Brooklyn.

The bill was amended by striking out the clause relative to slecting cardidates from the Grand Jury list; and by adding a section providing that the ballot shall be canvassed in the order prescribed by law, and the result on each ticket aunounced. Passed.

burgh.

Mr. UPHAM called up the joint resolution fixing the 3d of February, at 12 m., for the election of a United States Senator in place of Hamilton Fish.

Mr. BROOKS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lest, and resolution adopted—20 to 7.

Mr. NOXON—To hold evening sessions on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays (excepting Tuesday evening of next week), to consider the general orders. Agreed to.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. AlcHous in the Chair, the Supply bill was taken up.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend the clause providing payment to J. W. Ferdon, in the matter of contested case, by increasing the amount to \$100, and the same amount to Renjamin Brandreth. Agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN moved to restore the amount of \$300 to Alexander G. Johnson for indexing laws.

Barr for per diem, mileage and counsel fees in contesting the reat for the HIId District. Agreed to
Mr. UPHAM moved an amendment providing \$50
to Mr. Garringhouse, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Sen-

Mr. KAMSAY moved to insert \$300 to Mr. Gebhard.
Per ding the question, a motion to report progress prevailed.
Recess to 5 p. m., Supply bill the special order.
The Senate met in afternoon ression, at 4 o'clock, when the Supply Bill was discussed before the Committee. Several amendments made and items stricken out by the Aracmbly were reinserted—among others, the appropriation for the Davies and Cowies case.
Strong opposition was made to some of the items; and progress was reported, when the Committee rose.
Mr. BROOKS gave notice of bills to appoint Commissioners at the port of New York, and to define their duties. To establish regulations regarding the accumulation of dirt in the barbor, and to render uniform the raises of whatinge.

BILLS ISTROBUCED.
By Mr. MADDEN—To amend the Insurance law of 1849 so as to provide for the surplus accumulations of companies.

By Mr. BAMSEY—Giving District Attorneys the

companies. By Mr. RAMSEY-Giving District Attorneys tha

By Mr. RAMSEY—Giving District Attorneys to some powers as County Judges in the matter of apple cations for the relief of the indigent instace; also, giving to District Attorneys all the powers of County Judges in cases of disability of the Judge.

By Mr. KELLY—To prevent members of Matual Fire Insurance Companies from voting for Directors by prexies in the county where the office is located.

The report of the New-York Instrict Asylum was then presented. It shows the amount subscribed to be \$31,000; the amount paid in \$650, and the expenses thus far \$12,000.

The joint resolution fixing Tuesday, the 3d of February, for a joint ballot for the election of a United States Senator, was called up and adopted by Yeas 20,

Nays 7. The bill to create a Board of Canvassers in New-York was then passed after striking out the section re-quiring Inspectors and Canvaseers to be chosen from Grand Jurors.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were, by consent, introduced:

By JOHN J. REILLY—An act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New York to raise morey by tax. It is the Annual Tax bill, and the sum to be raised is not to exceed \$3,832,144. The followirg are the items:

Aqueduct repairs and improvements.

Relatin prevenent.

Reard of Health.

Central Park improvements.

Central Park improvements.

Central Park improvements.

Centingencies of Common Council.

Centingencies of Mayor's Office.

Centingencies of City.

Contingencies of County.

City Importer's Department.

Cerovers fees.

Common Council, pay of members.

Chaving streets and comment, and pay of Inspectors.

Docks and piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dieaning and dieaning. and dredging slips.
Densitions
Election expenses.
Election expenses. Sitting up polis. Errors and definquencies.
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer,
Fire Department, steam fire engineer
Interest and revenue bonds
Interest on agreement bonds. Lamba and places.
Lands and places.
Lands and places. Fourth avenue Parks.
Lands and places, Front railing round Tompain's square.
Market:
Mayorally fees.
Collicer: lens:
Paving Rewery and Chatham s'reet.
Police and fire telegraph.
P. inting.
Parpet wall, Fringth atreet, between Lexington and hads and avenues, grading Eighth avenue.....

Repairs and supplies.

Repairs public building including new buildings and buildings for departments.

Been astruction Fif earth Ward Station House.

Emoving public building in Spring street. 51,000 tationery
upplies to public affices.
we're, regulating and cleaning.

Map of the Chy of Breeklyn.

To incorporate the Fire Department of the E setern Dutriet of Brocklyn. This reading To provide for the investigation into the origin of

This document covers about forty are printed pages, independent of the numerical tables attached. We have condensed the main statements of most general interest in the following summary:

The whole number of school detricts in the State is 1178. If population and property were equally distinct, on I district would cover a little less than four square miles, with a taxable real and personal estate of cover \$10,000, and 10, pupuls between the ages of four-and twenty-one

There is a small decrease below the previous year, about half of which is in the attendants upon the private schools and academies. 200 0.56 persons between the sges of 4 and 11 were not attendants at any school in itse. According to the census of that year there were about 20,000 between 1 and 5 years old, and about 3,0000 between 16 and 1. It is a fair inference that the larger pertions of the non-attendants were among the 440,000 persons who were too young for any other than domestic education or had passed the period against devoted the schools are found in New York and some of the other large cities. If the vagrants and street-beggars, if the rag pickers and gleaners of old junk if the houseless wanderers who sleep in coal-bins and old barrels, if the victure of starvation and task choes are to be gathered into the schools, the city and the State must be something more than furnish them with seats and books, and teachers.

thing more than furnish them with seats and books and teachers.

The amount of public money received by the Trusters of School Districts and Boards of Education for teachers wages, and paid out by them for that purpose, in the year 1/55, was \$1.05, 120 47 for Liftrailes \$5.001.50 Library money applied to purchase of school apparators.

6.286 1

6,239 1 1,092 5 Union Free Schools, where rate bills are dispouted with
Russed by rate bill for teachers wages
Rised by tax for tition of children exempted
from tate bill, en secount of indigence of parants, and for deficiencies in the collection
of rate bills against persons not thus exempted.

Public money for colored schools, in addition to public money
Raised for purchasing sites for school-houses.

Baised for purchasing or building school-houses,
fences, &c.
Raised for friging school-houses, fences and out-169,355 98

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The number of volumes reported as belonging to the District Libraries on the last day of December, 1855, 1,118,100. This number is 87,270 less than that reported the preceding year, which was 69,900 less than the reported number of 1853, and 48,840 less than the year 1852. The reports on this head were exceedingly imperfect; but, after every allowance is made on this score, it is apparent that something is necessary to revive a waning interest in the District Libraries, and to render their benefits commensurate with the expense. The newspapers and periodicals have been produced during the past few years at so small a price and have been so much enlarged and improved by the talent and learning applied to them, that they have been placed within the reach of a large majority of the families in

been so much entarged and improved by the talent and learning applied to them, that they have been placed within the reach of a large majority of the families in the State, as d have become the principal sources to which they apply for information.

The amount now apportioned to the rural districts, where libraries are most needed, is frittered into some of one two or three dollars—sums too insignificant to preduce any appreciable effect, or even to repair losses. The Trustees, having so little to invest, purchase a very few volumes at a very high price compared with that at which they could be obtained in larger quantity. In some of the States, the funds appropriated for the increase of the District Libraries are expended by an agent of the State, who procures, directly from the publishers, two or three thousand copies of such works as he may select, and a, portions the volumes to the districts insied of the money. True economy would be consuited by purchasing a whole edition of ten or twelve thousand volumes—for the same money would command at least twice the marcartile value of books which is obtained by the present in the d; while it might also be reasonably hoped that the intrinsic literary value of the books would be equally enhanced.

An act was passed last Winter authorizing the Super intendent to recommend such works by American actions as he may aprove. and as shall be offered by

An act was passed last Winter authorizing the Super intendent to recommend such works by American authors as he may approve, and as shall be offered by the publishers at not more than two thirds the retail price. A subsequent change in the school law rendered the act practically moperative for want of the necessary efficers to carry it into execution. For this reason the Superintendent has deferred the preparation of a catal-gue of the books he would recommend. An additional reason for postponing it was found in the fact that the library money of the very smallest districts has been exhausted in paying the estimated extricts has been exhausted in paying the estimated ex-pense of a copy of the Code of Public Instruction.
This work has been more needed than any other single impressed with this belief that he feels justified in recommending the publication of another edition for the purpose of supplying each district which may desire it, with an additional copy. The work having been stereotyped, this can be done at a small expense.

Common school. FUND.

Several pages are occupied with a history of the origin, progress and investment of this fund, and suggestions for rendering it productive of a larger revenue.

evenue.

The income of the School Fund has increased 35 as to admit of a permanent appropriation of \$155,000. This sum, together with \$15,000 from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, \$1,072,262.83 the estimated avails of the State tax, and the further sum of nested avails of the State tax, and the rurner sum of \$37,500, part of several small balances of interest which have accumulated in the Treasury for several years [set, without being appropriated—making an aggregate of \$4,423,762 S3 constitute the money to be appropriated for the support of common schools and for the district libraries during the present year.

The Superintendent is satisfied that the great defect the support of the supp

The Superintendent is satisfied that the great defect in the efforts for the education of Indian youth has been that it did not comprehend instruction in the mechanical, sgricultural and domestic arts, and that a plan which does not include both boys and girls must ever fail. The reclaimed savage, to be of any service to his tribe and to preserve timeelf from relapsing, must be a missionary, not merely of letters, but of industrial progress and household economy. Some institution must be established in which young girls and boys shall be gathered and trained in the arts and manners, the habits, smenities and duties of a Christian household. The Sonce Nation has agreed to devote a hunthe habits, smenifies and duties of a Christian house-hold. The Sences Nation has agreed to devote a hun-dred scree of land, and to supply all the building ma-terial to be found on the Cartarau as Reservation, for the purposes of such an institution.

school Laws.

Any change in a system baving as many raminos.

Any change in a system having as many raminoations as that of our public schools, however beneficial, is necessarily attended with some temporary inconvenience, and inclines those who experience it to listen complemently to disparaging comparisons with the old facilities and arrangements.

The Superintendent has not yet been made aware of any diseatisfaction with the new system of supervision which may not be referred to such causes. He is entirely satisfied that the transfer of the custody of school moneys to the Supervisors of towns, has already proved beneficial in securing a more perfect accountability than when the appertionment and disbursement were the work of the same officer. It has, more over, by bringing into financial connection with the schools a body of men inductival in the several towns, and the local legislators of their county, created an interest in the general subject of education among those who have it in their power to reader most valuable aid in its improvement and diffusion. There are other advantages in the new system, in the equalization of the apportionment of school moneys in the same county, and the simplification of the duties of the school officers in relation to district a which inclinde parts of more than one town. Doublets a experience will show that there

and the simplification of the duties of the school officers it relation to district a which include parts of more than one town. Doubtless experience will show that there are still improvements to be made and defects to remedy but at would be premature to attempt any material modification until time has been afforded for an actual trial of the existing system in all its parts, and this lass not yet surved.

It is not deemed advisable to urge any important alterations to the chool laws, in addition to those recommended in former reports. The fixing of a uniform day for the holding of the annual district meetings thoughout the State, and the making of the year to which the statistical returns of the school district relate, conform to the fiscal year of the State, are amendments which have not yet been adopted. Their practical in portance is as great as ever.

Studied the Legislature deem it proper to give effect to these suggestions it would be went to incorporate in the same act a more explicit definition of the duty of the trustees to employ no other teachers than those actually presessing a proper certificate of qualification

This being General Order day, the House went actually presessing a proper certificate of qualification

at the time of their engagement, and a providen ex-ocerating the district, and the persons sending children to school, from any Hability, by rate bill or otherwise, for the wages of a teacher not thus qualified. IRRESTLANDAMICA OF THE SCHOOLS. The rebooks are in session for an average of eight

corate authorities are required to provide Industria. Schools for child on haunting the streets without lawfu.

NICARAGUA.

THE "NICARAGUAN NAVY." Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PANAMA, Jan. 18, 1857.

As showing the manner in which the rights of citizens of the United States have been violated by Walker in the terrible despotism by which he has ruled in Nicaragua, I desire to furnish you a succinct statement of the manner in which he obtained possession of the little schooner San José, the only vessel of Walker's navy. The vessel was formerly from some port of the United States, but came into possession of Schor Salizar, who was afterwards murdered Senor Salizar, who was afterwards murdered by Walker. By him she was sold last Spring to Capt. Gilbert Morton, a citizen of the United States, who had been trading along the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and New-Granada for several years, and a man universally respected and esteemed. Having obtained possession of schooner, Capt. Morton proceeded to Realejo, where the bill of sale was recorded in the office of the American Consulate, the Vice-Consul giving Captain

distress at San Juan del Sur with his vessel, having on board a cargo worth over \$6,000. He was several days vessel and cargo were seized by Walker, who, in answer to his protests, told him if he didn't cease his noise he would take him into custody.

The only grounds assigned by Walker for this

illegally given. The whole of the valuable cargo of the San Jose was appropriated by Walker. In hopes of obtaining redress, Capt. Morton applied to Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, who declared to act in the matter at all; and Capt, M. was forced to beg his way back to Costa Rica penalless. He is now em

ployed on the Panama Railroad.

We subjoin copies of the protest of Capt. said the opinion of the American Vice-Consul at San Juan, which are to be forwarded by the steamer to Mr. Marcy at Washington:
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PORT OF SAN JUAN DEL SUR, July 9, 1856. S By this public instrument of declaration and protest, be it known unto all men whom it may concern, that on the day and date as above mentioned, personally appeared before me, the undersigned Vice Consul of the United States of America for this port, Mr. Gilbert asy-That he sailed from the port of Realejo vessel called the San José, on the 15th day of June, 1856; the said vessel was purchased by me from one Salisar, the bills of rale being on record in the American Consulate at Real-jo, at which time a sea letter was granted to me by the American Vice Consul of the same port; I arrived at this port of San Juan on the 19th day of June, and on my arrival my vessel was seized by the Government and combinated on grounds that the United States Censul at Realejo had illegally that the United States Censul at Realejo had illegally given the a sea latters no other reason for the confiscation was made known to me. In consequence of this act I bereunto enter my most solemn protest against the science of my vessel; and I also protest against the Ameri an Vice-Consul of Realejo for having given me such papers as were not legal, if they be so proved bereafter; no well as against the Government for myself in the recovery of my vessel; also for any damages that the passengers on board the said vessel may be caused to sustain. I also bereante enter my most solemn protest against any measures that the passengers or seemen employed on board said vessel may hereafter claim of me, or any responsibility that may hereafter be attached to me in consequence thereof. after he attached to me in consequence thereof.

In witness whereof I hereinto place my hand and seal this
9th day of July, A. D. 1858.

Signed, scaled and subscribed nefore me, the undersigned Vice Consul of the United States of America. C. G. FITZGERALD, Vice Consul U. S. A.

C. C. FITZGERALD, Vice-Consul U. S. A.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

IN SAS JUAN, July 9, 1856.

I, C. C. Fitzgerald, Vice-Consul of the United
States of America for this port, do here give my opinion that the echooner San José, that was confiscated at
this port on the 19th day of June, 1856, and owned by
Capt G. Moston—that the said vissel carried a scaleter issued by the United States Vice-Consul at Real-jo,
and if said seal-letter was logally issued by the said
Consul, I consider the confiscation of the said vessel
illegal, and that the authorities having permitted the
seme should pay to Capt. Moston all damages that he
may sustain.

may sustain.

In witness whereof I hereunto place my hand and said, this
5th day of July, 1858. [a. 4] C. C. FITZGERALD,
Vice-Council.

WALKER'S ARMY.

The Costa Rican journals, copying the figures from the files of El Nicaraguesse, make the total number of recruits that have entered Walker's service since he came to the country, eleven thousand. This is un-doubtedly an exeggeration. A gentleman, who is familiar with the subject, states the number to be about seven thousand. At the latest accounts he had with I im not over five hundred men; and allowing that five hundred have deserted or returned to the United States-which, with the knowledge that Walker discharges no man unless compelled to do so, is a liberal estimate-and it will indicate six thousand as the num ber who have fellen in battle and by disease. At the latest advices the mortality among the troops was 25 per cent per month.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH WALKER'S RULE.

Frem an intelligent gentleman, who passed severa weeks at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, our re porter obtained the subjoined statement of interesting facts, in addition to those which have already appeared in THE TRIBUSE: STATEMENT. *

While I was in Sun Juan del Sur, Priert's Hotel was closed, on accent tof there being no provisions in the lace, the California passengers having used them all Under the circumstances, I was glad to accept the hospitality of Dr. Flint, an old resident of the town.

I dised with him that day, and all he was able to offer bark Hesperies.

bath be ferr three by the brave Leeness who, in every bettle be ferr three by the brave Leeness who, in every bettle be ferr three advents of Waker between Demorration and Chematra perities, be defeated Coral and Geenes and Chematra perities, be defeated Coral and Geenes and Chematra perities, be defeated Coral and Geenes for them, and they were at once put into active service. My informant saw them, from the dock at Virgin Bay parsing up the lake shore toward S. George in the rear of 44 men, at that time the eather force of Walker's army.

A sergeant of one of the companies of Walker's army sta'ed a fact to me recently at Virgin Bay which, as yet, has not appeared in print. At Granada Walker's headquarters was situated over the guara-house, and my informant was performing guard duty at the time the circums'anne transpired. President Rivas, with several native leaders, were in the apartment above, closeted with Walker and his officers. Hearing a loud noise above, he ran up stairs as quickly as possible and there discovered Rivas with his native officers standing opposite Walker and his officers, both parties being in a threatening attitude. At this moment Walker drew his large navy revolver, which he slways carries with him, and cocked it. Rivas said to him in a loud tone: "We wish you and your men to leave the country; we will pay you all for your service, but we wish you to leave." Walker raised his pistol, and pointing it at Rivas, replied: "By G-d, I will tool, Sir; we shall remain." After a fow more harsh words passed between them the parties separated, and orly a few days clapsed when Rivas left for Loon and proclaimed Walker an usurper.

The Sylva family was one of the wealthest in Nicaragua. They were from the rick and wounded his pistol, and pointing it at Rivas, replied: "By G-d, I will tool, Sir; we shall remain." After a fow more harsh words passed between them the parties separated, and orly a few days clapsed when Rivas left for Loon and proclaimed Walker as my. One died, and the other deserted to

battle was over the young lady was returned to her friends.

After the unsuccessful attack on Granada by the Guatemalian force, one of Walker's patrolman found Padra Vijil on the shore of the lake, embedded up to his neck in a deep, miry pool. Supposing him to be one of the enemy, he shot at him, and as the builts whizzed by his head the padre gave an indignant "Carrahol" and made hinself known. He shortly after took his departure for Greytown, and I heard. At the berning of Granada, the beautiful parish pedral of which he was the priest was robbed by

cathedral of which he was the priest was robbed by Walker of everything of value.

When Granada was evacuated, previous to its being set on fire, Walker ordered all the American women, amounting to about 200, with about 60 children, to be conveyed to Ometere I sland. They were the wives of the conveyed to Ometere I sland. They were the wives of the conveyed to Ometere I sland. amounting to about 200, with about 60 children, to be conveyed to Ometepe Island. They were the wives of citizens of Granda merchants and others, all of whom, able to bear arms, were forced into service. Many of the ladder were of excellent families in the United States, educated and accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of life. They asked that their baggage might be placed in the steamer, but McDonald, the clerk of Garrson depled the request; while the rative women and their male attendants loaded the other steamer, which was to actively the troops to Virgin Bay, with the plander they had accurad under the full knowledge of McDonald and Walker. At Ometepe Island they were robbed of the few things they had been able to bring with them in the attack made upon them by the natives. They were subsequently removed to San George, where at the last accounts they were dying from disease and destitution. The day after the American women were sent to Ometepe. Walker left on another steamer for Virgin Bay, carrying with him 250 native women, who were connected with the army. This increased demand on his stores soon exhausted the provisions, and the sick and wounded were thus left to starve.

While at San Juan del Sur I because acquainted with Capt. Fars oux, of the schooper San Jose, Walker's navy, through a letter of introduction from Gen.

While at San Juan del Sur I because acquainted with Capt. Fays our, of the schooner San José, Walker's navy, through a letter of introduction from Gen. Hernsby. Capt. F. invited me on board his vessel. On the quarter deck, lying under an awning. I found Col. Skerrett, a veteran Irish officer, formerly in the service of Walker, sick with the lever. He subsequently took passage on the Orizaba. I dined with Capt. Fayseoux in his little cabin. The meal was served that Ranged around our heads were

Capt. Fayesoux in fils little cabin. The meal was served on a small stand. Ranged around our heads were four or five American rifes. The meal consisted of beiled pumpkin, belied beef, and cold water—Capt. Fayerux informing me that he was a temperance man. When we lad finished our faugal repast, we weat ou deck, and I had an epportunity to examine the vessel. The San Jazel is an old pilot-boat, of about seventy mas measurement, and was formerly from Baltimore. She was armed with two six pounder carronness and a helf dozen rifles. Fourteen rounds of grape and capiter was all the ammunition she then had on board. The vessel showed marks of age, and on inquiry as to this point, I learned that she had been eighteen years in active zervice.

in active service. FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile the 22d inst., and Havana the 25th, at 11

o'clock, arrived here last evening.
Passed, Thursday morning, at 8 o'clook, Barnegat hearing N.W. 30 miles, the clipper-ship Nonpariel, hove to heavy feg, smooth sea. At 10 a.m., passed a large ship bearing to the northward, showing a white signal with a red ball.

From Havana there is nothing new to report. The cargo of the wrecked brig Boston left Havens The cargo of the wrecked brig Boston tell Havana on the 24th in the bark St. Mary s for New York. The bark Casp an, Capt. Touffant, from New Orleans for Boston, was criven on the rocks at Bahia Honds on the 19th mat, in a gale of wind. Capt. T. was lost overboard—him wife, sister and two children were. eaved by the exettlens of the crew. Her cargo was

being circharged under the direction of the agents of the New-York underwriters. The officers and crew of the schooner Virginia, from Jamaica for Baltimore, wrecked on the 9th inst., and picked up at sea, were brought into Havana baths